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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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WHEN BESSIE DIED.

[James Whitcomb Riley.]

"If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into the grave had tripped—"

When Bessie died—
We braided the brown hair, and tied
It just as her own little hands
Had fastened back the silken strands
A thousand times—the crimson bit
Of ribbon woven into it
That she had worn with childish pride—
Smoothed down the dainty brow; and cried,
When Bessie died.

When Bessie died—
We drew the nursery blinds aside,
And, as the morning in the room
Burst like a primrose into bloom,
Her pet canary's cage we hung
Where she might hear him when he sung—
And yet not any note he tried,
Though she lay listening folded-eyed!

When Bessie died—
We writhed in prayer unsatisfied;
We begged of God, and He did smile
In silence on us all the while;
And we did see Him, through our tears,
Enfolding that fair form of hers,
She laughing back against His love
The kisses we had nothing of,
And death to us He still denied—
When Bessie died—
When Bessie died.

BENNETTSVILLE (S. C.) NOTES.

Heavy and Destructive Rains—The Entire Crop of River Corn Destroyed and Cotton Sprouting and Rotting in the Fields—Hanging of the Murderer, Doc Dargan.

[Special for the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The storm that commenced here two weeks ago has not yet completely exhausted itself though considerably abated, and there is now some prospects of a little sunshine.

There has never before been such a destructive rain storm in this section. Bridges have been washed away, mill dams broken, washout after washout on the railroads, and the entire crops on the creeks, rivers and lowlands have been destroyed. The cotton crop on the highlands has also sustained heavy damages. A large portion of it was open when the rains commenced, every bit of which has sprouted and a large portion of the bolls just beginning to open are rotten and falling off. It is estimated that there will be a loss of from forty to fifty per cent. of the crop.

The negro, Doc Dargan, who on the 27th of last April shot and killed Willie Coxe, was hung here on last Friday. He was tried during the June term of court and sentenced to be hung on August 17th, but a petition was gotten up to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, so the Governor respited him for thirty days that he might investigate the case, but as it was a clear case of wilful murder he declined to interfere and Doc paid the just penalty of his crime. He was perfectly calm, mounted the scaffold without help, and at 10.45 the trap fell. He was pronounced dead at 11 o'clock and was cut down at 11.05. The hanging took place inside the jail and was witnessed by about twenty-five persons.

Court is in session here now, and it is quite probable there will be another death sentence pronounced ere its close. C.

Possibly a Blessing in Disguise.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

The way in which the people of the South have undertaken to defeat the bagging trust is worthy of the highest commendation. Never before, probably, was a whole section of country so bent upon devising ways and means to destroy a monopoly which had suddenly sprung into power. Not only the cotton growers, but all other classes as well have been seeking to find a substitute for jute bagging. Jute is a foreign material, and the money to pay for it must annually be sent out of the South. As a result of the attempt to force the price up through the trust, it is almost certain that a substitute of Southern origin will be found. While various experiments are being made to produce a suitable material out of pine straw, veneering of gum, elm and other woods, it is probable that the final solution will be in the shape of goods made of cotton. Out of the South's great fleecy staple and through the work of Southern mills will doubtless come in future the material that is to wrap the cotton for shipment. When this is done the production of it will annually require from 100,000 to 150,000 bales of cotton, and most of this will be by Southern mills. This would add almost one-third to the consumption of raw cotton by the mills of the South, and would be another great advance step in the progress of that section.

It seem probable that the Lane Cotton Mills, of New Orleans, have produced a material which will meet all the requirements, which can be made by any cotton mill, and on which there is no patent or royalty to prevent its production by others. This material has been carefully tested in New Orleans, and the *Times Democrat*, in concluding a full review of its merits, says:

"We can imagine no better solution of the difficulty than this. Let us review the points of the case. We have here a bagging that can be produced by the millions of yards in a few weeks, and by the factories right in the center of the cotton country. As every mill can make it at a moment's notice, and does not have to depend on supplies from India, there can never be a corner. The use of this material will create a demand for a low grade of cotton now difficult to sell, and will advance its price half a cent a pound, making in this item alone a handsome profit to the South. The bagging is as elastic as jute; as strong, as well adapted to covering cotton; it will stand hooks, compresses and handling of every kind; it will protect the cotton better from dirt and from water, and affords it ample ventilation. In the matter of price it can compete with jute, and, as it can be used again, it will actually prove cheaper to the planter than the Indian product."

If the formation of the bagging trust should result in the general adoption of a covering made of cotton, it will have proved a blessing in disguise.

Dockery at the Lowest Depth.

It has long been the boast in our Southern land that we did not fear men or slander women; that with us a woman's fair fame was a sacred thing. But what shall we say to see a man born upon our own soil, as was his father before him, having enjoyed all the educational and social advantages that wealth and high social position could give him, bred to the bar and for a time a practitioner there, a prominent member of the old Line Whig party, embracing as it did so many men of the highest rank intellectually, morally and in every other way, a prominent representative of that party in the Legislature, and, in a word, for near forty years connected in every way with the best people in the State; what shall be thought, we say, when from the lips of such a man is heard a vile slander of an honest, respectable woman?

It is a shameful case indeed; but we must make up our minds what to say about it, for it is just the case now before us, as Oliver H. Dockery, Radical candidate for Governor, is the slanderer and Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President of the United States, is the slandered woman. It matters not, however, whether the slandered woman be the wife of the President or the wife of the humblest citizen in the land, provided only she is honest and reputable, and this no man who knows her, of whatever political creed, will deny Mrs. Cleveland to be.

But to the slander.

Colonel Oliver H. Dockery, Radical candidate for Governor, in his public speeches charges that Mrs. Cleveland, a reputable white woman, so far debases and degrades herself as to "kiss negro wenches." Now be it known, lest it be supposed otherwise, that Dockery is a white man, a Southern born white man, a born North Carolinian, we are especially ashamed to say, who understands fully the vile reproach involved in the charge to which he thus gives the sanction of his name. No man better than this same Dockery understands the odium and infamy involved in the statement for which he has thus become sponsor and to which he thus gives currency, to-wit: that a reputable white woman is given to kissing negro wenches, a charge that, if true, would shut in her face every respectable white door in the State. We say Colonel Dockery understands fully the force of the vile calumny he is circulating, for in his own antipathy to negroes he went so far when in the Legislature as to favor driving every free negro from the State, or forcing him to become a slave. No negro, he thought, was fit for anything but slavery.

What then, shall we say about it? For one, we say he ought to be disowned by every white man, woman and child in North Carolina, and, like Stanton and the writers and other signers of the horrible Legislative Address, consigned to everlasting infamy. With such men he has made his bed, and upon it he must lie.

But what a warning all this ought to be to any thinking about joining the Radical party! If Dockery, with all his social, educational and other advantages, be brought to this low, dirty level by his association with his negro and other Radical allies, what can other men hope for? If a man with Dockery's antecedents is brought to open slander of an honest woman, what may be expected of any other man who goes into the Radical ranks? Can any man touch pitch and not be defiled? Can any man become a Radical and not be dirty? Alas, poor dirty Dockery; how you have fallen from your former high estate!

And this is the man who is parading himself before the farmers of the State as a farmer of farmers and their special champion and friend! What say you, ye white men, farmers of North Carolina; will you own him? We think not.

And this is man who is going about over the State asking white men to make him their Governor, their chief magistrate! What say you, ye white voters of North Carolina, who have wives or daughters or sisters or mothers; will you vote for him? In God's name, no, say we.

If the wife of the chief magistrate of this great country cannot escape the slimy drippings from unclean lips what woman in all the land is safe? And Colonel Dockery says Mrs. Cleveland kisses negro wenches, with all the vile words imply! Think of all this when you go to the polls, fellow-citizens!

Longevity of our Race.

[Dr. Felix L. Oswald in The Forum.]

The biologist, Bichat, whose intuitions so marvelously anticipated the conclusions of a later science, held that the normal longevity of our race should be an average of 96 years, bearing his inference on the fact, a life term of all mammals exceeds at least six times the period of their growth. A dog, growing for three years, may live to 18 or 20. A horse, growing for four or five, attains, and often exceeds, an age of 30 years. A camel, growing twice as slowly, may live to 40 years and upward. An elephant, even in captivity, does not attain its full growth before its 14th year, and in India often outlives two masters. Some of the larger quadrumana likewise grow very slowly; several varieties of baboons, for instance, do not acquire the characteristics of maturity before the beginning of their teens; and the naturalist, Brehm, mentions a male chacma, who, after becoming the patriarch of his tribe, raided the durra fields of the Zulu villages for nearly thirty years before he met his Waterloo in a fight with the outraged natives. The males of our own species grow for at least sixteen years, but less than onethird reach even the three-fold multiple of that age, and hardly one in 300 the normal six-fold.

Raleigh *Spirit of the Age* (Prohibition Organ): Our honest conviction is that the best vote a man can give this year to advance the cause of prohibition is that which will avail most toward the defeat of Dockery. And we say this not as a politician, but as a friend of that cause for which we have labored constantly for the last twenty years. Fowle or Dockery will be elected certain. Dockery and his party are opposed to us and we are opposed to them.

"I hear that Ebenezer Jones is supporting Harrison and Morton," remarked Cumso. "That's just like Eb. Jones," replied his wife. "He'd better be supporting his own family."—*Times.*

Mr. J. S. Carr has accepted the Presidency of the State Association of Democratic Clubs, for the next four years.

Indifference to Personalities.

(Youth's Companion.)

Shortly after Mr. Seward took his seat in the United States Senate, he announced that, under no circumstances, would he reply to a personal attack. "There is no Senator," said he, "whose reputation is of sufficient importance to justify him in taking five minutes of the Senate's time to defend it." During his senatorial term he was always respectful toward his political opponents, although his radical opinions and bold utterances excited their bitter hostility, and drew upon him many fierce personal attacks. He never noticed these personalities in public debate, and, to all appearance, was as indifferent to them as to the crying of an infant.

The eloquent Judah P. Benjamin, whose seat was next to Seward's, once attacked him in an impassioned speech. As soon as the orator resumed his seat, Mr. Seward turned to him and said, in the most indifferent tone, "Benjamin, give me a cigar, and when your speech is printed send me a copy."

Then rising, he retired to the cloak room and smoked Benjamin's cigar as calmly as if the donor and he were political and personal friends.

Mr. Staunton, who relates this anecdote in his "Random Reflections," describes a similar scene in the Senate chamber a quarter of a century before, wherein Clay and Van Buren were the actors. President Jackson's order removing the public deposits from the United States Bank to its branches had alarmed the merchants and bankers, and excited the Whigs. Clay and Webster, their leaders, hurled anathemas against the President, and compared him to the stock tyrants of olden times.

Vice President Van Buren, a model of courtesy as the presiding officer of the Senate, used to listen to the most bitter attacks on the administration, of which he was a prominent member, with the placidity of a cold, neutral, impartial referee.

One morning Mr. Clay, in the course of an eloquent, impassioned speech, implored the Vice President to hasten to the White House, and on bended knee exert his well known influence over the despot, to persuade him to restore the Federal funds to the bank, and thus avert a financial panic.

As soon as Clay had closed his vehement phillippic, Van Buren, calling a Senator to the chair, went straight across the chamber to Clay's seat.

The Senators looked on with no little apprehension, and even Mr. Clay seemed a little disconcerted as he rose from his seat.

"Mr. Senator," said the Vice President, bowing gracefully, "allow me to be indebted to you for another pinch of your aromatic maccaboy."

Clay offered his gold snuff box, and resumed his seat, while Van Buren took a delicate pinch and then returned to the Vice President's chair.

Neither Mr. Van Buren nor Mr. Seward affected an indifference they did not feel. Both of them looked upon personalities in debate as part of the game in politics, which a statesman should no more heed than does a lawyer the attacks of opposing counsel. They took all such critiicisms as a tribute to their personal influence, which their opponents were bent on destroying.

Dr. Richardson writes on the subject of death by Electricity in the Asclepiad as follows: "In some researches on the application of the electric discharge for the painless extinction of the lives of animals to be used as food, the details of which I recorded in the Medical *Times* and *Gazette* for the year 1869, this mode of death was anything but certain in its effects. Sheep stricken into instant and irrevocable death by electricity, after a few minutes showed signs of life, and if they had not been dispatched in the ordinary way by the knife would have been restored to consciousness. The same fact has been observed in attempts to kill dogs by the electric shock, and I once published an instance in which a large dog, struck into perfect unconsciousness by the stroke from a powerful battery, was submitted to a surgical operation while being, to all appearances, dead, and was yet so little affected as to make an easy and sound recovery. It need not be inferred from such facts as these that the electric shock will not kill at one discharge—in most cases it will—but exceptionally, instead of killing outright it will simply stun, and may induce the semblance of death instead of the real event. It will be only common humanity, therefore, for the authorities of New York, when they begin to give the coup de grace by the electric shock, to supplement the process by a post mortem examination of the victims, so that the act may not be crowned by burying the victims alive.

Why Men Fail.

Few men come up to their highest measure of success. Some fail through timidity, or lack of nerve. They are unwilling to take the risks incident to life, and fail through fear in venturing on ordinary duties. They lack pluck. Others fail through imprudence, lack of discretion, care of sound judgment. They overestimate the future, and build air castles, and venture beyond their depth, and fail and fail. Others, again, fail through lack of application and perseverance. They begin with good resolves, but soon get tired of that, and want a change, thinking they can do much better at something else. Thus they fritter life away, and succeed at nothing. Others waste time and money, and fail for want of economy. Many fail through ruinous habits; tobacco, whiskey, and beer spoil them for business, drive their best customers from them, and scatter their prospects of success. Some fail for want of brains, education, and fitness for their calling, they lack a knowledge of human nature and of the motives that actuate men. They have not qualified themselves for their occupation by practical education.

If Dockery should be elected Governor he would not hesitate to appoint negroes to office in preference to white men. Why do we say this? Simply because we must judge his future by his past. Whenever he has had an opportunity of voting for a negro against a white man, he has always voted for the negro. Surely then he would not hesitate to appoint negroes to office if he had the power. Now, we ask the white men of North Carolina, will you give him that power.—*Chatham Record.*

Harrison's letter of acceptance has been published, in which he places himself squarely upon the platform of his party.

TO VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

A Thousand Irish-Americans Who Supported Blaine Flop.

[Special to Philadelphia Times.]

If any evidence were wanted to prove that the Blaine Irish-Americans are not for Harrison, it can be found in the meeting of the Irish-American Independents, held at their headquarters, 52 Union Square, last evening. The president of the organization is Edward J. Rowe. He was the first Democrat who in 1884 called a meeting at Clarendon Hall to protest against the nomination of Cleveland, and kept up the fight persistentently to the end, organizing clubs in each of the twenty-four Assembly districts in this city, and keeping the fight hot by flying visits to the surrounding districts. He was the organizer and president of the Irish-American Confederation of America, and is connected with all the patriotic Irish organizations.

President Rowe presided at last night's meeting, which was called to indorse Cleveland. One of the speakers was Frank Byrne, who said, that, notwithstanding rabid support of Blaine in 1884, he was now a thorough, whole-hearted supporter of Cleveland and Democracy.

The result of the meeting was the adoption of a series of resolutions pledging support to Cleveland. These resolutions affect about one thousand Irish-Americans who voted for Blaine. They were sent to the National headquarters to-day. Some of the resolutions read thus:

Resolved, That as protectionists, believing that the full measure of real protection to the workingman and the greatest good to all the people can be best secured under a lower and more equal system of Custom House Taxation, we do most heartily endorse the plan of tariff reform contained in the Mills bill.

Resolved, That trusts and monopolies, fostered and encouraged by unjust State and national laws, imposing unequal tariff taxes and laying tribute on the consumers of the products controlled by them, have our most emphatic condemnation; and we demand that such laws shall be so revised as to make such iniquitous combinations impossible.

Resolved, That the retaliation message of President Cleveland to Congress proved him a statesman of the highest order; an American capable of sustaining his country's honor in any emergency, and deserving the respect and support of every patriotic citizen of the Republic. This much of justice we all the more cheerfully accord the President because of our steadfast opposition to his election in 1884, in the belief that his opponent in the campaign would more earnestly sustain the national honor that has now been so splendidly vindicated and maintained by the President himself.

A Strange Race.

Prof. Miguel Marazta, says Nature, has made what seems a curious anthropological discovery in the Valley of the Rebas (Oerona), at the end of the Eastern Pyrenees. There exists in this district a somewhat numerous group of people, who are called Nanos (dwarfs) by the other inhabitants, and as a matter of fact, are not more than four feet in height. Their bodies are fairly built, hands and feet small, shoulders and hips broad, making them appear more robust than they really are. Their features are so peculiar that there is no mistaking them among others. All have red hair; the face is as broad as long, with high cheek-bones, strongly-developed jaws and flat nose. The eyes are not horizontal, but somewhat oblique, like those of Tartars and Chinese. A few straggling, weak hairs are found in place of beard. The skin is pale and flabby. Though the mouth is large, the lips do not quite cover the large projecting incisors. The Nanos, who are the butt of the other inhabitants, live entirely by themselves in Rebas. They intermarry only among themselves, so that their peculiarities continue to be reproduced. Entirely without education, and without any chance of improving their condition, they lead the life of pariahs. They know their own names, but rarely remember those of their parents; can tell where they live, and have no idea of numbers.

Rivers Swerving to the West.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

It appears that the western and southwestern bank of the Rio Grande are the ones which suffer most from the abrasion of the current. Why does the river show this tendeney to work to the westward? Something like this appears in the case of the Mississippi. Formerly the river had its principal debouchment into the sea through bayou Manchane and the lakes. In the course of time that route was abandoned for the one now known as the main river, which is very considerably the westward of the old outlet. In the meantime the river has shown a disposition to transfer its channel still further to the westward through the Atchafalaya. Can it be made to appear from these facts that there is a tendeney in great rivers flowing in general directions along meridians of the earth's longitude to swerve to the westward? Can it be held that because the rotation of the earth on its axis is to the eastward the weight of the water in such longitudinal rivers is thrown by the centrifugal force against the western bank so as to abrade them with increased energy and effect?

Scarcity of Birds.

Who that lives in the country does not notice in the last few years a great scarcity of small birds? The mocking-bird formerly built her nest in the trees around the Southern farmers' home and sang merrily every spring to amuse the family where she was hospitably treated. Numerous other birds made their appearance near Southern homes and on Southern farms in the spring and remained all summer—a merry, happy, singing, twittering, nervous crew that everybody admired. They come and sing no more—boys, hunters, negroes have killed them for sport and to cook and eat. Their wings, heads and whole bodies in countless thousands have been sold for ornaments to gratify female pride and vanity. We never see a lady's bonnet bordered with the carcasses or wings of slaughtered songsters of the forest that it does not remind us of the coffin and the sepulchre.

Mr. Blaine says the present generation must be taught the benefits of high protection.

Summing Up the Month.

[New York Herald Special.]

Just one month ago to-day the great scare seized this city. The first case had been reported nearly a fortnight previous. But a realization of the fact that the yellow fever was scattered all about the city and daily spreading and claiming its victims, did not dawn upon the people until the evening of August 11, and when (the next day) the pell mell, helter skelter exodus began. In less than a week at least ten thousand of the prominent population had gone, and by the end of another week another five thousand more. Since then the flight has been more scattering, and indeed has recently been stopped entirely. It had previously been estimated that twenty thousand people had left the city.

This was by some considered large, but an examination of the report of the depopulation committee, issued a day or two since practically bears out these figures. The population of Jacksonville is between 34,000 and 35,000. Probably 2,500 of her people were already sojourning in other States when the fever broke out. Chairman Stanstell's census shows but 13,757 inhabitants at present within the corporation. Of these 9,812 are colored people, leaving something less than 4,000 whites at present in their homes.

Imagine three-fifths of say Poughkeepsie's population leaving that city almost in a day. Can your readers estimate the consequent paralysis to business and the thousands of men and women whom this movement would throw out of employment? If they can imagine that perhaps they can comprehend in a measure, the situation here in Jacksonville.

Of course this relict of the population has to eat just the same as formerly. Disaster never yet took the human appetite quite away. So the purveyors of the popular stomach, the grocery men, all keep their places of business open. The wholesale trade is dead. The quarantine forbids the shipment of any description of goods east, south or west from Florida's metropolis and wholesale market. Our loss is Savannah's opportunity, and she is improving it.

Well, food is plentiful to those who have the wherewithal to buy it, but, strange to say, cooked food is hard to find, even for money. There are hundreds of men whose families are absent and who occupy a single room in their houses. Their cooks have fled and left them to the mercies of the hotels and restaurants. Of all the hotels which are Jacksonville's pride, only the Hotel Togni remains open. Of all the restaurants not over half a dozen have their doors open at present. A man accustomed to good home fare is actually a sufferer in this city to-day. He can hardly buy a good dinner. It seems as if what cooks remain had caught the general demoralization and lost their former cunning in the culinary art. With the exception of one restaurant (the Chinese) all close at half-past four or five p. m. From that hour until seven in the morning to buy so much as a dry biscuit in the city is an utter impossibility. Many citizens have adopted the club system of living, a half dozen sharing the table of one of their number and dividing the expense, and this must inevitably be extended, or dyspepsia will have more terrors for those who remain than the yellow fever itself.

There is as yet no great suffering among the poor and the unemployed nor is there likely to be.

Settling a Railroad Loss.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"I was attorney for the ——railroad 20 years ago," said a Detroit lawyer yesterday, "and one day went out to settle a loss with a woman. She and her husband had been struck at a crossing and while she was badly hurt, he was killed outright, and the horses and buggy smashed to pieces. They had the dead wood on us for $15,000, as the engineer did not signal the crossing. I went out to make an offer of about $12,000. The widow was not able to set up and I stopped at a store in the village and bought some oranges and lemons and took them up. When we finally got around to the matter of damages she said:

"Yes, it is a sad thing, and the railroad was to blame, but I don't want to be mean about it. I suppose the president and all of 'em are worried most to death, and I suppose I could stop all the cars from running, but I want to be just: Your bringing up that fruit proves how kindhearted you all are, and if you could afford to give $1,000 I'll sign off."

I made her accept $5,000, and took her the money myself. When she received it she asked:

"Won't the road be crippled?"

"Oh! no."

"Cars run just the same?"

"Yes."

"And none of your folks are mad at me?"

"No."

"Well, then, I'll take it, but if the road should get hard up and want to borrow, it'll find me ready to lend."

Three Million Miles Daily.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Interesting calculations on the orbit of the new comet discovered by Professor Barnard, of the Lick Observatory on September 3, have been completed by Professor Ross, of the Dudley Observatory. This comet has remained so nearly stationary in the sky since the discovery that the determination of its true orbit or path in space has been the work of great difficulty, and the results at present reached can be regarded as merely approximate. According to these the comet is now about twice as far from the earth as the sun is, or about 190,000,000 miles, and is at the same time about 170,000,000 miles from the sun. It is moving toward its perihelion, or the point where it will be nearest to the sun, and present calculations indicate that this point will be reached on December 10, but this date is liable to be in error by fully thirty days.

As the comet and earth are moving toward each other from opposite directions, the velocity of its approach toward us is something unusual—about 3,000,000 miles daily. Consequently the comet will rapidly increase in brightness. For instance, on October 6 it will be about five times as bright as at its discovery, and about the middle of November sixty times as bright. But at the discovery it was extremely faint, and it is rather doubtful whether it will become visible to the unassisted eye. Subsequent calculations will determine this question with much greater certainty.

Theories in Regard to the Eskimo.

[American Magazine.]

Why human being have been found living in this lone land of desolation has given rise to no little theorizing and speculation, the bulk of which seems to be that they are cruelly forced to abide here by the supposed greater strength of the savages to the south of them. My own ideas are with the "respectable minority," which believes that they are found in these regions for the same reasons that we find the rein-deer, the musk-ox, and the walrus; that is, it suits their temperament and disposition better than any other climate or condition possibly could, and they are no more forced into the frigid zone by other savages than the animals named are held there by the antelope, buffalo, or caribon of lower latitudes. When they are taken from their Hyperborean home they are as restless to return as the castaways in their own land are to get back to civilization, and singular enough, despite all their desolate surroundings, they are the most happy and contented race, savage or civilized, in the four corners of the earth; although it is the coldest corner. The tale told by Captain Hall of the deep longing of the sick and sinking Eskimo, Kudlago, to see his land of ice and snow before he died, and his joy on being carried to the deck of the Arctic-bound ship when the first iceberg was sighted, is as pathetic as any ever told of the return of Arctic refugees to their land of flowers and forests; and clearly shows that patriotism and love of home is circumscribed by no paralells of latitude nor influenced by climatic conditions. Wherever the Indians and Eskimo have come in contact in an aggressive way, the northern nomads have steadily pushed back their copper-colored neighbors, and the only neighbors, and the only places where they—the Eskimo—have penetrated far inland to reside, is along the Yukon and Kouskoqum rivers of Alaska. Here they have elbowed out the Indian for some hundreds of miles, and find a luxuriant living on the swarming fisheries of these streams.

Prophesy of the Future.

[Review of the New Astronomy.]

In speaking of the exhaustion of the coal fields, our source of power, the author gives a striking picture of the fair green England of 300 years ago as compared with its present smoky skies and soot blackened surface, where the whole island throbs with the coal driven engine, and the waters are churned by the swift steamer; and then, in the role of a prophet, he unfolds the future of a few hundred years when almost certainly the "all beholding sun" will send his beams "through rents in the ivy grown walls of deserted factories, upon silent engines brown with rust, while the mill hand has gone to other lands, the rivers are clean again, the harbors show only white sails, and England's 'black country' is green once more! To America, too, such a time may come, though at a greatly longer distance." And one chapter closes with the following striking paragraph:

"Future ages may see the seat of empire transferred to regions of the earth now barren and desolated under intense solar heat—countries, which, for that very cause, will not improbably become the seat of mechanical and thence political power. Whoever finds the way to make industrially useful the vast sun power now wasted on the desert of North Africa or the shores of the Red Sea, will effect a greater change in mens affairs than any conqueror in history has done; for he will once more people those waste places with the life that swarmed these in the best days of Carthage and of old Egypt, but under another civilization, where man no longer shall worship the sun as a god, but shall have learned to make it his servant."

Appointments For Hon. D. G. Fowle and Hon. T. F. Davidson.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. T. F. Davidson, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Friday, Sept. 28, Oxford.
Saturday, Sept. 29, Henderson.
Monday, October 1, Halifax.
Tuesday, October 2, Jackson.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, Nashville.
Friday, Oct. 5, Wilson.
Saturday, Oct. 6, Smithfield.
Monday, Oct. 8, Fayetteville.
Tuesday, Oct. 9, Dunn.
Thursday, Oct. 11, Carthage.
Friday, Oct. 12, Rockingham.
Saturday, Oct. 13, Maxton.
Monday, Oct. 15, Elizabethtown.
Tuesday, Oct. 16, Whiteville.
Thursday, Oct. 18, S. Washington.
Friday, Oct. 19, Kenansville.
Saturday, Oct. 20, Clinton.
Monday, Oct. 22, Elizabeth City.
Tuesday, Oct. 23, Edenton.
Wednesday, Oct. 24, Plymouth.
Thursday, Oct. 25, Washington.
Saturday, Oct. 27, Swan Quarter.
Monday, Oct. 29, Stonewall.
Tuesday, Oct. 30, Kinston.
Wednesday, Oct. 31, Snow Hill.
Thursday, Nov. 1, Greenville.
Friday, Nov. 2, Tarboro.
Saturday, Nov. 3, Goldsboro.

The Washington correspondent of the Statesville *Landmark* says:

It has been decided by the Democratic leaders of the house not to take any steps looking toward adjournment until after the Senate has shown what they propose doing with their tariff bill which is to be reported this week. It is stated that the President and the party leaders have agreed that should the Republicans of the Senate pass a fairly good tariff bill as a substitute for the Mills bill, that it should be taken up and passed by the House before adjourning, in order to show the people that all the Democrats want is a bill that will, in a fair way release our enormous Treasury surplus. On the other hand, should the bill reported in the Senate be a bad one, it is proposed to immediately open up a vigorous fight upon it, making the issue before the country between it and the Mills bill.

MRS. FINNIGAN:—"He's no better, doctor. You towld me to give him as much of the powder as would lay on a sixpence. I hadn't a sixpence, but I gave him as much as would go on five pinnies an' two half pinnies; and its done him no good at all, at all."—*Epoch.*

The Tariff Benefits to the Manufacturers Not Labor.

The President of the Republican League sends the following circular to manufacturers:

(CONFIDENTIAL.)
HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK, May 25, '88.

My Dear Sir:— * * * The League stands for protection and is fighting in *your* interest. * * * It may not be of your personal knowledge, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the *manufacturers of the United States who are most benefited by our tariff laws* have been the least willing to contribute to the success of the party which *gave them protection, etc.*

A republican U. S. Senator from a State which never had a Democratic representative in either House of Congress, in speaking of the well known disposition of the *manufacturing interest* to lock up its money, fold its hands and look on while somebody else *fights for its success*, says: The campaign which we are about to enter will concern, more than any body else, the manufacturers of this country. They have heretofore been very laggard in their contributions to the Republican cause. * * * I was solicited to contribute to a protective league and I replied that * * * I did not propose myself to contribute money to advance the interests of men who were *getting practically the sole benefit*, or at least the most directly important benefits of the tariff laws. * * If they think the Republican party is going to maintain a high protective corps *for their benefit* and the men who do the work in that party are going to keep up the expenses of a campaign out of their own pockets, leaving them to reap the fruits of the tariff policy without any deduction for political expenses they are very greatly mistaken. In fact I have it from the best possible source that the manufacturers of Pennsylvania who are more highly protected than anybody else and who *make large fortunes every year* when times are prosperous practically give nothing towards the maintenance of the ascendancy of the Republican party. * * If I had my way about it I would put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania under the fire and fry all the fat out of them.

If the Mills bill comes to the Senate there will be some votes cast there which will open the eyes of some of these people who have, while *gathering their millions*, treated the Republican party as their humblest servant."

These are strong words and bitter, but they are true. * * If you give us the means to win the victory we will do it.

Are You willing?

Yours very truly,
JAMES P. FOSTER.

A River of Silver.

(Philadelphia Record.)

A silver stream is flowing from the United States Mint in this city to the treasury vaults in Washington at the rate of $500,000 a day. The flood will continue for six weeks, and at the end of that time the supply of coin in this city will have been reduced $20,000,000.

In order to transport this big mass of silver the Government has entered into a contract with the Adams Express Company, which assumes the responsibility of moving the money from the Mint in Philadelphia to the big vault in the depths of the treasury department at Washington. To safely convey this money requires a large force of trusty men. They are closely guarded by detectives, who never lose sight of the precious bags of canvass an instant until they see them safely reposing in the treasury vaults at Washington. The contract calls for the removal of $500,000 every day, and early in the afternoon a group of wagons surrounded by detectives armed to the teeth can be seen standing on Juniper street as the busy expressmen carry out the silver treasure and load it into the iron-covered wagons, which are then driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot and the silver loaded on a special car attached to a fast express train. Every day's shipment consists of 500 canvas bags, each containing 1,000 silver dollars. Each bags weighs 49 pounds avoirdupois, and the collective weight of the shining treasure is 24,500 pounds. When the entire amount of the deposit in the Mint shall have been stored in the treasury department it will weigh nearly 2,000 tons.

The vault constructed to hold this vast treasure is the most wonderful burglar proof safe that has ever been constructed. It is the largest vault in the world, and will contain $104,000,000 in silver coin. The vault measures 80 feet long, 50 feet wide and 12 feet high. It contains sixteen compartments. The inner door of the vault is so big and heavy that six men, aided by an arrangement of levers and cogwheels, are required to move it.

Alcohol and Diphtheria.

[Medical Times.]

Alcohol, we make bold to say, is the prince of antiseptics and the most perfect and reliable medicine of which we have any knowledge in diphtheria. Diluted with equal parts of water and given in small and repeated doses, the malignant symptoms of this most fatal malady soon disappear, and convalescence becomes assured. It is interesting to note with what facility the alcohol dissolves the diphteric exudation in the throat, lowers the temperature and calms the pulse, showing its destructive action upon the germs of the disease, which have been absorbed by the glands and gained access to the blood. This remedy has been used by us in the treatment of diphtheria since 1873, during which time no case of the disease has slipped through our hands except in one solitary instance, and that case was in articulo mortis before the remedy was given. The remedy is also propylactic to the disease, as we have found in many instances where it has been expedient to quarantine the patient. For this purpose, it is only necessary for exposed persons to use the remedy, diluted as above stated, as a gargle and to swallow a little of it three or four times a day.

For a cough, boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well—drink warm occasionally.

If you buy a $1 hat you get 40 cents worth of hat and 60 cents worth of protection.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

The exemplification of true Democracy has never been better illustrated than in the present canvass. The word, Democracy, as all know, is derived from the two Greek words *demos*, the people, and Krateo to rule, it is where the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people, this constitutes a pure republican form of government, since 1861 this power has been taken from the people, first as a necessity, as a war measure, the rights of individuals were then taken away for the general welfare, they were taxed and taxed again, to raise means to carry on the war, and since then the government has been under the control of those who controlled it then, they have seen that these taxes were beneficial to the few, that they enabled many to become rich, and these, who had fattened upon the lean kind, have amassed such fortunes, and have so combined with rich corporations that they have step by step led the government far away from the wishes of its originators. The people are now awakened, their poverty is becoming too burdensome, and they cry aloud, that the government be for the people, by the people and of the people. That equal justice be meted out to all. They have for years, without their knowledge or consent been robbed, silently and stealthily, without a word of dissent, they were and are still told that the best thing for them and for the prosperity of the country is the Protective Tariff, a measure inaugurated in war times for war purposes, and that it is still necessary; the question has been thoroughly discussed, and the people have begun to reason, and they see and feel that it is unjust, but the voice of the siren has calmed them, but still it worked, and will work until the Democratic party gets complete control, and then the government, which was established for the people, will be restored to its original purity. The people must rule, is now the cry, not the monied corporations, the few must stand aside for the many, the shout has gone out' "*Vox populi, Vox dei*," and if the people stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they will obtain the grand result. Protection for the rights of the people, protection against combines and trusts is what is wanted, a tariff for revenue sufficient only for the needs of the government—no tariff for surplus. The ball is rolling, the tide is swelling and the people realizing what the Democracy has done for them, and what it desires to do to relieve the laborer and oppressed poor man; and in return, if they will stand firm and not desert their best friends when it is so bravely riding the billows, and gradually but surely nearing the port, they will soon reach the haven of rest from their cry of distress. Let the people rule.

HON. THOS. M. HOLT.

It is with deep regret that we learn that the Hon. Thos. M. Holt, the nominee of the Democratic party for Lieutenant Governor is still confined to his bed with rheumatism, and that it is hardly probable that he will be able to take any part in the canvass. This is as sore disappointment to him, as it is to his friends. Col. Holt is one of North Carolina's best men, he has done noble service in the democratic party, and has frequently been mentioned for the office of Governor. He is a typical North Carolinian, as loyal to the interests of State, as any man in it. As a farmer he has done more than any man to encourage them, he has given his time and his money freely for the State Fair. He has been influential as a representative in the Legislature of the State, and has tried with all his might, to advance the interest of his native State, which he loves, he is emphatically one of its best and most progressive citizens, and his influence for good has been and will be ever felt. Col. Holt is one of the leading manufacturers of the State, and was one among the first to lend his aid to the farmers, one of whom he is, to help break down the Jute Trust, by making a substitute for bagging cotton. His heart is with the people, and his hand will never be stayed from doing good. As a farmer he has proved successful, as a manufacturer he has employed hundreds of hands, and made their lives happy. As a democrat, he has proved himself true, such a man, is the man for the people, and as affliction prevents his appearance before the people, he should not be forgotten—for he is one of the best men on the Democratic ticket.

We print to-day an extract or two from Jas. P. Foster, President of the Republican League, circular, generally called the "Fat Circular." Mr. Foster shows clearly in his letter that he believes and his party believes, that the only parties interested in the Protection policy, is the manufacturers, and he threatens to fry all the fat out of them or let them go. The manufacturres receive all the benefits, and they must pay the expenses of the campaign. It will be seen that nothing is said about the interest of the wage earner, they have no finger in the pie—except their vote, which the owner of the mills regulates. They must do the bidding of their masters.

White men of Cumberland, recollect if the State is given over to the republicans, that it will be a bad day for the twenty-seven eastern counties, They will be ruled by negro magistrates, could a worse fate befall a people—then, if not for your own sakes, for the sake of your brothers, fight under the flag that is now so proudly borne by Fowle.

Every good democrat will hew to the line.

PRESERVE HER HONOR.

In the past twenty years the State of North Carolina has developed her resources as much or more than any State in the South. Her people have been aroused, there has been nought to disturb her, and as a consequence the State has gone on day after day advancing. Her cotton industries have increased rapidly and her manufacturers of tobacco have grown apace, and become known throughout the world. In all her industeries she has succeeded, and they have become varied and profitable. When we look at the State as she is, and then turn back to review her condition just after the war when radical misrule with all its attendant evils had her in its grasp—when the spirit of the people was broken, and evil stared them in the face every where. Can we really estimate the value that the democratic party has been to the State. If the same rulers that dominated from 1865 to 1870 had continued in power, the State to-day would have not only been impoverished, but every white man who had energy or spirit would have been forced for peace sake to leave his home, or else lived in poverty or misery—but as soon as the Democratic party took hold of the reins, an assurance of protection was given, peace and prosperity reigned and the old State so degraded and trampled upon rose from her lethargy and has continued with unabated energy to place herself foremost in the ranks of progress. The work is now bravely going on, and the resources of the State are not near developed—but if the party led by Dockery be its rulers, if the white men of the State be compelled to stand aside, then that which has been begun and which has flourished, will assuredly be retarded and drag out a weary existence. For the good of the State, for the sake of your own welfare, for the sake of the peace and happiness of the children you love, white men of North Carolina let it not be said of you, that you in the days of her prosperity turned the good old State over to a party who despoiled her, who will rob her of the good name and honor that you have worked so hard to preserve.

END OF THE JOINT CANVASS.

The Charlotte *Chronicle*, of Sunday gives a very full account of the speaking between Judge Fowle and Col. Dockery at Mooresville, and after reading it, we can come to no other conclusion than that Judge Fowle is more than a match for his opponent, he meets him at every point, and if Dockery had not the hide of a rhinoceros, the expose of his mistatements in regard to the tariff, in his endeavor to gull (what he believes) an ignorant people, and his misrepresentations of things that have time and again proved to be untrue, he would hang his head in shame and depart for his home. He is a political trickster, a demagogue of the meanest type, a man who should never receive the vote of an honest people, and it is a great mistake to let the joint canvass end here, for now he will be at liberty, without fear of contradiction, to repeat his slanders upon men and women. The *Chronicle* says that it "regrets that the joint canvass will not continue until the election, for it feels certain that in every bout, Judge Fowle has been more than a match for the bush-whacking methods of his antagonist, who tried to sugar-coat his Republicanism and his nigger partyism, yesterday by proclaiming himself a Henry Clay, Whig Protectionist."

He further says that Judge Fowle has become so enthusiastic over the joint canvass that he will not hear of any thing less than 50,000 majority. This feeling shows that Judge Fowle thinks that he has gained a grand victory over his opponent, and that the reports from the democratic press have not been over colored.

To those who propose to vote the Republican or Prohibition ticket, let them remember that under republican rule in 1869 our State tax was 80 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property, and that now it is only 20 cents.

That our State bonds are now at par and above. That our own county and many others in the eastern portion of the State under radical rule were almost bankrupt. Now our bonds are good.

The public school system has improved under Democratic administration. How was it under the management of the republican party? Think of these things! and ask yourself, do I wish to place the State back where it was in 1868. Do I wish to see a political revolution.

The political pot which is simmering now, will begin to boil early next month The prospect for hearing fine speeches and true doctrine is flattering, with Strudwick, Waddell and Sanderlin, to begin, and Fowle and Davidson to keep it up, our people will have an opportunity of hearing some of the best speakers in the democratic party—and we hope that large audiences will greet them at every point.

Wanted, some one to take observations and make calculations in regard to the republican tariff bill, to tell the people if by the most powerful telescope, if the faintest ray can be seen, and to calculate the speed at which it is travelling, so the people may know when to expect the shock, and get out of the way.

The colored voters of West Virginia are cutting themselves adrift from the republican party and propose to set up a political shop of their own. They don't care to be always "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Democrats, show that you are interested and attend every political meeting and speaking. A crowd always enthuses a speaker.

Augusta has postponed the opening of her exhibition on account of the destructive floods until November 8th. It will continue until December 15th.

SPEAKING AT WADE'S.

Great Democratic Enthusiasm!

[For the Observer.]

WADE, September 24, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—To-day, the candidates for Presidential Electors, Aycock and Spears, spoke at this place. Mr. Aycock acquitted himself very handsomely, and earned the thanks of the democratic party. His clear exposition of the tariff and that the Democratic party and the Farmers' Alliance stood on exactly the same ground, was lucidly and forcibly delivered. The tariff reform of the democratic party, and the needs of the farmer in that direction, were shown in a new light, and we all now see that no man can favor the relief demanded by the farmers, unless through the tariff reform measures proposed by the democratic party. It was a great day for the cause of reform and good government, and our people are waking up to the necessity of maintaining democratic rule.

Mr. Spears' speech was abuse of Grover Cleveland and the democratic party for the war, alleging that they were responsible for it, and the old hackneyed story of Cleveland and his party carrying us back to the tithe system of the war times. What nonsense! He must take the people here to be fools and void of sense, if he thinks he can stuff such vile nonsense down them. But the people here, though poor farmers, are not such fools as he takes them to be, and November's election will show it. It is doing no injustice to Mr. Spears to say that he did not answer a single argument advanced by Mr. Aycock.

After these two had spoken, loud calls were made for Mr. Thomas H. Sutton, who was present. Mr. Spears objected to Mr. Sutton's speaking. Said "he did not want Tom Sutton to follow him." Mr. Sutton did not speak, as he did not want to be charged with unfairness or taking advantage of Mr. Spears, but took occasion to say that the report that he had withdrawn from the canvass, was utterly untrue, that he never surrendered, nor would he quit the canvass until the battle had been fought and won.

We are all glad to hear of Mr. Sanderlin's coming, which Mr Sutton gave notice of, and I predict a general turning out of the people to hear him and Col. Waddell.

Mr. N. G. Wade's child was buried today at Bluff church. It died very suddenly and unexpectedly, and is a great affliction upon the doting parents. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mc.

Yellow Fever.

This terrible scourge which only a few months ago commenced its work of destruction at Jacksonville, Fla.; is steadily making its way to many cities and towns in the South; it threatens to extend its area of desolation. A writer says: "Jacksonville, Florida has become a great big hospital; no business is being done, save to doctor and nurse the sick, and to relieve the distress. Not less than three thousand have had the yellow fever and recovered; fully fifteen hundred negroes have been sick and recovered, who have never been reported. The white people, all that were able, have left the city, not over one thousand remain. The negroes refuse to leave."

Decatur, one of the growing towns of Alabama, in March 1887, its population was 1200, in July 1888 it reached 7,000, is now, on account of the ravages of the fever, almost depopulated. It is said that there are not two hundred people in the place, only the poor are left.

The fever has broken out at Jackson, Miss., caused by excavations and disturbing filthy sewers. Three fourths of the population have fled, the stores nearly all closed. One case of fever has appeared in Louisville, Kentucky, brought by one who had fled from Decatur. Care has been taken to prevent its spreading.

From Hendersonville, N. C., the news is bright, there is but one case there. The Asheville *Citizen* says: "Yesterday's news from Hendersonville, regarding the condition of the fever refugees from Florida was very encouraging. No new cases had developed, and the four convalescents were rapidly improving. Efforts were being made by about fifty of the refugees to go to Charleston, but whether or not the authorities of that city will receive them is a question of serious doubt. There is not the least bit of excitement or fear among the people of Hendersonville, and everything that can possibly be done for the comfort and convenience of the unfortunate refugees is being done by the residents of the town. Hendersonville's action in this matter is to be commended and honored.

The case reported as yellow fever at Burgaw was not yellow fever at all, only an old fashioned case of malarial billious fever. Steps have been taken by Gov. Scales, at the request of the State Board of Health, to stop yellow fever refugees from coming into North Carolina, so the Governor has written the authorities at Hickory and Newton, requesting them not to allow refugees to come. Both of these towns had invited refugees to come there.

LATEST.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 23.—The reports of the Board of Health to-day aggregate 133 new cases of yellow fever in the city and suburbs, 90 of which are colored people.

A special to the *Times Union*, from McClenny, says for the twenty four hours ending 6 p. m., there were two new cases of yellow fever and one death, that of Glen Shuey. Miss Mollie McCall is still living, but is very low.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23.—A special to the *Banner*, from Decatur, says there are only one hundred white and two hundred colored people left there. The business houses are all closed, and the post office and express office as well. Ten new cases of fever were reported yesterday and two deaths. The spread of the disease is appalling, considering the few people left in the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Postoffice Department has received several telegrams to-day from the yellow fever districts, which indicate that the running of trains on nearly all of the railroads in Alabama and Mississippi have been abandoned, and that the whole section is panic-stricken. One telegram dated Atlanta, to-day, says: "The running of trains between Chattanooga and Meridian, Meridian and New Orleans, Meridian and Shreveport, Aberdeen and Durant, Greenwood and Jackson, Durant and Tehula, Atlanta and Artesia, west of Columbus, Miss., are not permitted by the people, and the probability is that the Cairo and Mobile and Memphis and New Orleans trains will be discontinued. The only way of reaching New Orleans with any degree of certainty is by way of Montgomery, and even this route is threatened. People along the Vicksburg and Shreveport road seem to be one vast mob."

Dockery and the Special Tax Bonds.

(News and Observer.)

On October 4, 1875 (p. 196, Convention Journal), the special order in the Constitutional Convention was:

Ordinance No. 200: An ordinance to amend sec. 6, art. 1, of the Constitution, providing for the repudiation of the special tax bonds.

The substitute offered by the committee was as follows:

(A) "No future General Assembly shall levy any tax or raise any money to pay the principal or interest of any of the bonds of the State issued in aid of any railroad corporation under the authority of the Constitutional Convention held in 1868, or by the authority of any subsequent General Assembly, bearing date between the first days of January, 1868, and 1875, without first submitting the question to the qualified voters of the State."

Mr. Durham offered a substitute that the General Assembly shall have no power to levy taxes for the payment or adjustment of more than 5 per cent. of the special tax bonds, etc.

Mr. Jarvis moved to amend this substitute by striking out the words "more than five per cent. of"—thus taking from the Legislature all power to pay anything on the special tax bonds.

Mr. Young moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion did not prevail—yeas 18; nays 69. Dockery voted aye.

He voted to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. McCabe moved that the convention now adjourn. Lost—yeas 25, nays 46.

Dockery voted to adjourn.

The question was put on Jarvis' motion to strike out the words "more than five per cent.," and the amendment prevailed.

The effect of this was to take from the legislature power to pay or adjust the special tax bonds. The vote was, yeas 43, nays 33.

Dockery voted in the negative.

The substitute offered by Durham as amended was not adopted, and the question recurred on the passage of the ordinance offered by the committee (marked above A.)

A division on the question was ordered. The question recurred on that part of the ordinance which designates the class of debts which the State shall never assume or pay, and it passed the second time.

The question then recurred on the passage of that part of the ordinance which prohibits the General Assembly from levying any tax or raising any money to pay the new bonds, without first submitting the matter to the qualified voters, and this part of the ordinance was rejected, yeas 47, nays 50.

Dockery voted *nay*.

That ended the matter. Those who were opposed to repudiating the special tax bonds were in the majority. The measure fell.

Dockery voted to lay on the table.

He voted to adjourn.

He voted against Jarvis' amendment that the legislature should have no power to levy taxes to pay or to adjust the special tax bonds.

And he voted against the measure on its passage and it was defeated.

In 1879 the Democratic legislature passed a bill amending the Constitution in that particular, however, and it was adopted by the people on November 3d, 1880.

No thanks to Dockery! Nor to Morton!

Instantly Killed.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Our community was greatly shocked yesterday upon the receipt of telegraphic intelligence bearing the sad news of the tragic death of Captain John L. Holmes, a well-known former resident of Wilmington. He was instantly killed, yesterday morning, by being thrown from a carriage while the horses were running away. The lamentable accident occurred in the western portion of this State while the deceased and others of his family were driving from their summer residence, Macaboy, Polk county, to Saluda. His daughter, Miss Sallie, was in the carriage with him and was slightly hurt, but no one else was injured.

The deceased was aged about 65 years, and up to several years ago was a life long resident of Wilmington, having long occupied a leading position as member of the bar. He however, removed to Jacksonville, Fla., some eight years since, where he has engaged successfully in the practice of his profession as a lawyer.

Last spring he purchased a summer residence in the mountains of the State, and during the hot season his family resided there. It was near the scenes of this home that he lost his life.

The remains were brought to Wilmington on Thursday and interred in Oakdale cemetary.

Mr. Holmes was well known in Fayetteville, if we are not mistaken, he resided here during the war, occupying a position at the Arsenal.

YOUNG LAWYERS.

Thirty-two New Lawyers Turned Out by the Supreme Court.

They all stood fine examinations, The following are the name of the licensed:

A. J. Field, Granville; B. S. Royster, Granville; W. R. Lovill, Watauga; H. H. Jordan, Iredell; E. J. Justice, Rutherford; R. N. Hackett, Wilkes; C. D. Holland, Gaston; J. A. Anthony, Cleveland; O. F. Mason, Gaston! J. F. Schenck, Cleveland; S. G. Finley, Wilkes; E. I. Pool, Johnston; W. D. Pollock, Lenoir; A. D. Cowles, Iredell; A. S. Grandy, Granville; R. T. Fleming, Buncombe; Paul Jones, Edgecombe; L. J. Crowell, Stanly; J. C. Brooks, Pasquotank; James Whitehurst, Edgecombe; M. A. Newland, Caldwell; W. D. McIver, Moore; H. E. Shaw, Pender; C. C. Daniels, Wilson; V. E. Holcomb, Surry; J. J. Lockhart, Halifax; A. C. Shaw, Richmond; Duff Merrick, Buncombe. J. T. Brittain, Guilford; J. F. Gamble, Mecklenburg; O. N. Brown, Mecklenburg; J. J. Perkins, Pitt.

Dr. J. M. Campbell Cuts his Throat.

Sanford Express:

Dr. J. M. Campbell, a prominent physician of this community, while at his brothers last Sunday cut his throat with a pocket knife, severing the wind-pipe. As we go to press, he is not dead, but death is only a question of time. He cannot live many days, because he can take no food into his stomach. He has been in very bad health for some time and this added to business troubles is supposed to be the cause of his rash and unfortunate act.

Later, Dr. Campbell died this morning at 6 o'clock. His death casts gloom over the entire community and much sympathy is expressed for his bereaved family.

THE MAINE ELECTION AGAIN.—The New York *World says*:

By the official returns in Maine it transpires that the "political revolution" in that State resulted in giving the Republican candidate for Governor a plurality of 18,495, about a thousand less than the plurality obtained by his predecessor in September, 1884. Should this percentage of loss on the part of the Republicans hold good in all the States in November Gen. Harrison would hardly be able to capture the Blaine States, much less win anything in the doubtful column.

THE TAXED FARMER.

A Few Facts for Protectionists to Consider in the Agricultural Regions.

"Under this protective tariff the farmer rises in the morning, puts on his common flannel shirt, taxed 84 per cent.; his coat, taxed 55 per cent.; shoes taxed 35 per cent.; hat, taxed 85 per cent.; takes the water from a bucket taxed 55 per cent.; and washes his face in a tin bowl taxed 55 per cent.; dries it with a cheap cotton towel taxed 45 per cent.; he sits down to his humble meal and eats from a plate taxed 50 per cent.; with a knife and fork taxed 35 per cent.. drinks his coffee with sugar taxed 65 per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed 59 per cent.; pepper taxed 61 per cent. He looks around on his wife and children, all taxed the same way; and after breakfast he takes a chew of tobacco taxed 190 per cent., or lights his cigar, taxed 110 per cent.; and even the sunlight from heaven, that shines into his humble dwelling, must come through window-glass taxed 55 per cent., and yet he is told he lives in the freest government under the heavens. Then he starts to his day's work; puts the bridle, taxed 85 per cent., on his horse, and takes his horse that has been shod, the nails used in shoeing taxed 55 per cent., driven by a hammer taxed 20 per cent., and hitches him to a plow taxed 45 per cent., with chains taxed 55 per cent.. and after the day's labor is closed and his family all gathered around, the farmer reads a chapter from his Bible, taxed 25 per cent., and kneels down and prays to God on a humble carpet taxed 51 per cent.; then he rests his weary limbs on a sheet taxed 45 per cent., and covers himself up with a blanket which has paid 84 per cent.

"Nor do these grasping manufacturers stop here, but even the broom which his good wife sweeps the floor with is taxed 30 per cent., and the cooking utensils used in preparing her husbands frugal meal are taxed 40 per cent., and the soda used to lighten his bread is taxed 50 per cent. She sits down to her sewing with her needle, taxed 25 per cent., and a spool of thread, taxed 74 per cent., to make a calico dress, taxed 55 per cent.; or if she wishes to knit warm socks to protect her husband and children from the bitter cold, she uses yarn taxed 80 per cent., and thus daily and hourly must the hard earnings of the laborer go to satisfy the manufacturer and add to the ill-gotten wealth.

District elector Pou, of Johnston county, is of the opinion that his county will give Cleveland one thousand majority.

Reliable estitimate place the damage to crops by the recent floods in South Carolina at fully 50 per cent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONEST OPINIONS.

Candor compels us to admit that some one has long known the ingredients of B. B. B. But since it has never been put before the public, and since one of the present proprietors originated the prescription and used it for years in his practice, it is original.

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT.

ZALAHA, FLA., June 27, 1887.

N. E. Venable & Co.:

I have been using B. B. B. in my family as a blood purifier. Have never used any medicine to equal it. Respectfully,

MRS. R. M. LAWS.

MAKES AN OLD MAN YOUNG.

P. S.—I bought 3 bottles of your Botanic Blood Balm from my friend H. D. Ballard, at Campobello, S. C. I have been using it three weeks. It appears to give me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young it is B. B. B. I am willing to sell it. I can earnestly and honestly recommend Botanic Blood Balm.

THE BEST PURIFIER MADE.

DAMASCUS, GA., June 29, 1887.

I have suffered with catarrh for about four years and after using four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, I find my general health greatly improved, and if I could keep out of the bad weather I would be cured. I believe it is the best purifier made. Very respectfully,

L. W. THOMPSON.

TWELVE YEARS AFFLICTED.

BLUFFTON, IND., Feb. 6, 1887.

I have been afflicted with Blood Poison for twelve years. Have used prescription from physicians offered me during that period. Through the druggist, W. A. Gutelius, I procured one bottle of B. B. B. and since have used three bottles, and am satisfied it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I am almost well, and am sure, within two or three weeks I will be perfectly well, after twelve years suffering intensely. Write or address JOSEPH FEIST,

Wells Co., Ind. Baker and Confectioner.

READ THIS.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.

For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY, Fayetteville, N. C.

april 5 1y

School Books

—AND—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Of Every Description.

To Teachers and to the Trade

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE YOU BUY.

PEMBERTON'S

New Bookstore

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF.
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

Having Taken the Tariff off of

NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS,

and find it more satisfactory to all parties, I have decided to make

LARGE ADDITIONS

to my stock of these goods, and continue to sell them for CASH ON DELIVERY for EACH and EVERY ARTICLE in that DEPARTMENT on and after THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

With our hat in our hand and our best bow for past favors, we depart for the Northern cities to stretch the almighty dollar to its utmost capacity for goods to sell for C. O. D. at

DYE'S BAZAAR,

17 Hay Street.

McNEILL & CO.'S

Book and Music Store.

HAVING moved from our old quarters to the more commodious building in the

THORNTON BLOCK,

on the opposite side of Hay Street, and two doors below The People's National Bank, we are now so

SITUATED

that all will find it pleasant as well as convenient in visiting us, where customers will find the

LARGEST STOCK

IN OUR LINE,

carried by any house in the State, to select from, and where we will be glad to see one and all.

Come and See us in our New Quarters.

Fayetteville Book and Music Store.

McNEILL & CO.

Sept. 4, 1888. tf

REMOVAL.

The subscriber announces to his friends and the general public, that he has moved from the South East Corner of Market Square to one of the new and commodious stores in the

THORNTON BLOCK,

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET.

He will put in a full and complete stock for the Fall trade, and keep constantly on hand

BAGGING AND TIES,

BACON, FLOUR, SUGAR,

Coffee, Corn, Meal, Tobacco,

Snuff, Salt, Molasses, Soap,

Plows and Plow Castings,

&c. &c.

All of which he offers to the trade at reasonable prices.

Highest market paid for Cotton. He will also buy Cotton on orders.

Call and see me.

E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 1, 1888. 2m

ARCHIE McMILLAN,

(formerly with McMillan Bros.)

Has opened on PERSON STREET, three doors below McMillan Bros. a full line of

Family Groceries,

consisting of every thing that is needed by families or the country trade. Country merchants are especially invited to call and examine prices, for we are determined to

Sell as Low or Lower

than any grocery store in town, and to furnish goods the equal of any.

Families will find it to their advantage to send their orders and to have their goods delivered free. Our stock is large and will be kept up to the highest notch to meet the demands of the public.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

ARCHIE McMILLAN,

49 PERSON STREET.

Sept 6, 1888 tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble Works,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

In Italian and American Marble or Granite.

Designs and Estimates Free by Mail.

☞ All work delivered free of freight at your nearest depot.

Aug 30, 1888 3m

R. M. Nimocks,

HAY STREET,

Again calls the attention of

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MEN

to his large and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions and Distillers' Supplies.

Cotton, Naval Stores or Country Produce

will be purchased or taken on consignment.

Bagging, Cotton Ties,

Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.,

can be found at the lowest prices at

NIMOCKS,

On Hay Street.

Sept 13, 1888. tf

Machinery Oil

—FOR—

GINS, SAW MILLS, &c.,

OF GOOD QUALITY AT LOW PRICE,

FOR SALE BY

H. R. HORNE.

Sep. 13, 1888. tf

BROOKSIDE SAW MILLS.

Having finished my Mill, and having all things in good running order, I am now ready to receive orders for any kind of Lumber.

Orders promptly filled.

C. W. HUSKE,
Manchester P. O., N. C.

Sept. 7, 1888. tf

NOTICE.

HAVING on the 15th day of June qualified as the Administrator of R. T. McKethan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the first day of September, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same at once.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR., Adm'r.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

Aug. 22, 1888. 6w

A. V. MAULTSBY,

59 PERSON STREET,

Has always on hand a full supply of

Fresh Family Groceries

CALL AND SEE HIM.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

FOR RENT.

The STORE on Market Square, next door to Sedberry's Drug Store, formerly occupied by E. T. McKethan. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Administrator.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

For Sale or Rent.

Residence on Moore Street, containing four rooms—rebuilt last year. Possession given October 1st. Apply to

H. L. McDUFFIE.

Sept. 6, 1888. 1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator.
W. L. WILLIAMS.
For the House.
THOS. H. SUTTON.
A. D. McGILL.
For Sheriff.
H. C. FISHER.
For Treasurer.
J. B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds.
H. L. HALL.
For Surveyor.
A. J. BULLARD.
For Coroner.
DR. J. W. McNEILL.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RACKET STORE.
H. W. LILLY—Wanted.
W. D. GASTER—Horses.
W. L. HAWLEY—Notice.
READ THE PROPOSITION.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
J. H. WINBURN—Photographs.
C. G. CAIN—In the Superior Court.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Patronise Home.
E. J. LILLY—Valuable Property for Sale.

Monday Oct. 8th should be a big day in Fayetteville.

The sweet potato crop promises well. It has been greatly benefitted by the late rains.

Farmers read our offer for a first rate monthly Agricultural paper. It costs you nothing.

The telegraph office will now be found in the Thornton Block, up stairs next to the rooms of the Fayetteville Exchange.

Remember that the Hon. D. G. Fowle, Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak in Fayetteville on Monday Oct. 8th,

Court commenced in Raleigh on Monday, Judge Avery presiding. The trial of Cross and White has been set for to-day, (Thursday.)

The Fall trade is beginning to open; those who have goods to sell should now take advantage of the best medium to advertise them.

The Greensboro Firemen's Tournament commenced yesterday and ends to-day. We regret that our company found it impossible to go.

Mr. F. W. Thornton's store is being thoroughly repainted on the outside, the inner part has already been touched with the brush and improved.

The hunter's moon is the full moon of October. The moon fulls on the 19th, and will rise from twenty to thirty-two minutes after sunset for several evenings.

Jno. S. Leary, Esq., has been appointed Dean in the law department at the Shaw University at Raleigh. He has accepted the position, and will move to Raleigh in November.

Rumors are afloat that a circus is heading this way. It will be a delight to the young people, but it would be a fortunate thing for us to escape. They take away too much money.

Be sure to come to Fayetteville on Monday Oct. 8th, to hear the speeches of Hon. D. G. Fowle, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Hon. T. F. Davidson, Democratic candidate for Attorney General.

John Sing, the Chinese laundryman, who has been carrying on a very successful business here for the past three months, took his departure for Greensboro on Monday. We don't wonder, he was a lonesome looking critter.

The Wilmington *Messenger* publishes a letter from Prof. E. E. Smith, U. S. Minister at Liberia. Prof. Smith arrived at Monrovia on the 17th July after a voyage of thirty-eight days. He was conducted to his new home in style; he appears to be pleased,

Mr. Walter Watson, the president of the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, tell us that everything is working well for the success of the Fair; that it will be the best we ever had. He is now making his arrangements to make either Wednesday or Thursday night a grand gala time.

A letter from a prominent Democrat in Harnett says that the Hon. F. N. Strudwick made a telling speech at Dunn on Thursday last, but that by some misunderstanding the speech was over before the better part of the crowd arrived. Steps were taken by the Executive Committee on Saturday to supply the vacancy on the Legislative ticket, occasioned by the death of D. McN. McKay, Esq. We have at this writing heard no particulars.

The Wilmington *Star* has become of age. If it required that length of time for it to arrive at the years of discretion, it has been one of the brightest, most precocious youths we ever saw. It wields a mighty influence, is admired for its bold manly way of speaking, and has advanced to the foremost ranks of journalism by its devotion to principle, not fearing to attack that which is bad, and glorying in the truth for the truth's sake. May its shining light grow brighter year by year, and may its editor live to battle in the cause of truth for many more years, may its Star never grow dim.

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE.—The establishment of the Exchange has already produced good results for the farmer; at first we understood that there was considerable opposition to the weigher, especially the tax of ten cents per bale for weighing and grading, but those who think, see for themselves that in reality they are not paying anything. It was years ago, when we were in the business, the custom of all cotton buyers to use scales with two pound notches, and it was always the custom to take rising weight, thus often the farmer lost more than a pound in weight, this custom has, we believe, continued in use, but now, the exact weight is given, so the farmers really gain by the operation, besides the grading enables them to get the full price for their cotton, as the cotton is sampled by an expert, one who has made it his study. There is no such thing now as guess work as to grade. We look upon the establishment of this uniform system, as the fairest for all parties, farmer and merchant, that could be devised. We have advocated it ever since we took charge of the OBSERVER, and believe when the farmers understand the benefits derived that they will all find it greatly to their advantage, and that the new order of things will result in making Fayetteville a better cotton market.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A called meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was held at the Town Hall on Friday evening last. The meeting was not as well attended as it should have been, but the shortness of the call, doubtless prevented many from participating. A motion was offered and unanimously adopted to invite Col. A. M. Waddell and the Rev. G. W. Sanderlin to address the club during their canvass in the county. All special business having been transacted, calls were made for Thos. H. Sutton, Esq., candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Sutton is an impressive speaker, and on this occasion his spirit seemed thoroughly aroused to the occasion, and he made a speech which proved that the party had a man in every respect able and willing to bear its standard. Mr. Isaac A. Murchison, who had arrived in town during the evening, was next called upon; he plead that he was unprepared, but his speech proved that he was posted, and he delivered it with much force and effect. Short but able speeches were made by Mr. H. L. Cook, H. McD. Robinson and R. S. Huske, after which the meeting adjourned.

SANITARY.—If there ever was a necessity for the health officers of a town to be vigilant, surely now is the time. Refugees from Florida are scattering everywhere, and it is very likely some have been amongst us, such at any rate, is the suspicion, and while we have the evidence, that the yellow fever did not spread here during the war, when several refugees from Wilmington died here, there is no reason to believe, if our town is not in good condition, that such may be our fate again, and as we have seen and heard of several places that are in wretched condition, we urgently call upon those whose duty it is to look after the sanitary condition of the town, to be vigilant, and to enforce the law against all those who neglect to keep their lots in good condition.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE C. F. & Y. V.—The passenger train leaves Bennettsville at 5.45 a. m., arrives at Maxton at 7.05 a. m., Fayetteville at 9 a. m Leaves Mt. Airy at 3.45 a. m. There is no change in time of arrival or departure of the train at Fayetteville. The freight and accommodation runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving Fayetteville at 6.45 a. m. The freight from Fayetteville to Greensboro leaves Fayetteville at 9.25 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. It returns to Fayetteville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays. The new schedule went into effect on Monday the 24th ult.

BELMONT CLUB.—The young men, to enable them to pass a more pleasant time during the fall and winter evenings have formed an association called the Belmont German Club; and have elected Mr. E. F. Moore, Jr., Pres't; J. B. Tillinghast, vice president; Jas. A. Moore, secretary and treasurer, and Jas. W. Moore, manager. They are now repairing and putting in good condition the school house (Bulevile Academy) near Mr. Jos. A. Worth's; a place that has long been used by the young people for their dancing parties, and they intend that this fall and winter that it shall be the scene of a many an enjoyable dance.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Board of Health was held on Monday at the office of Dr. T. D. Haigh, Pres't, to take steps to better the sanitation of the town. They requested the commissioners not to permit the digging up of the earth, and to take steps in regard to the filthy pig pens, and to empower the health officer to meet any contingency that may arise, the providing of a hospital, &c., in case yellow fever should occur.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.—This school opened on Monday with a large attendance. It should be a matter of congratulation to all, that it has commenced again, and especially that its prospects are so bright. It is an institution that has and will continue to do an untold amount of good, and it should be the aim of every citizen to aid it. May its days be long.

HARVEST MOON.—Last week the nights were bright, the harvest moon rising as is her custom at this season of the year, about the same hour for several evenings. The name Harvest Moon was given it because at this season of the year, in England, it is the time of harvesting their crops.

A pine pole 75 feet long passed through town on Tuesday for Campbelton. It is to be raised by the good Democrats of lower Fayetteville. Notice will be given of the time.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.—If a man leaves the Democratic party we must not always attribute it to unworthy motives, although as a general rule it is a true bill, and to the recent departure of our friend, Capt. Tolar, we can attribute no such motive, and it was with sincere regret that we read his *card* in the *Messenger*, accepting the nomination of another party. Capt. Tolar bases his acceptance on the fact that he has been a Prohibitionist for forty years, and intends to vote for Mr. Walker. The question for Capt. Tolar to ask himself is, is he furthering the cause of the Prohibitionists, or the Radical party by the course he has taken. Mr. Walker has not the ghost of a chance of being elected, and Capt. Tolar's vote will not help him or the cause, but it will take from the Democratic party a vote for the Radical ticket; it will be doing damage to Capt. Tolar's expressed sentiments, for he says: "I still think I am a Democrat." Capt. Tolar, by his course, is then only aiding the Republican party; he has without considering, fallen into a trap which has been nicely baited by the Republicans to catch such men as Capt. Tolar, who honest themselves to the core, are not suspicious of the deceit that is being practiced. Has Capt. Tolar read the letter of good old Dr. Abernethy, has he read what Dr. Robey says. These men both say that while they are uncompromising prohibitionists, that they see by voting for Mr. Walker that they would only lend aid to the Republican party. We wish to call Capt. Tolar's attention to another fact, for we know he is a good man, would not for self-sake or for any other than the best and purest motives take the course he has. It is an extract from the *Spirit of the Age*, a true prohibition paper, free from party bias, who writes what he knows is the truth. The extract is:

Now, the question is, which of the other two parties should a temperance man vote with?

The Republican party, as a State organization, arrayed itself against prohibition in 1881, and Dr. Mott, the chairman of the Republican executive committee announced to the world that *"the Republican Party is solid against prohibition."* In 1882 that party supported as its candidate for Congress, for the State-at-large, Col. Oliver H. Dockery the nominee of the Liquor Dealers' Association, *alias* The Anti-Prohibition-Liberal Party, and in that campaign it was charged by Col. O. H. Dockery and his friends, that the Democratic party was the prohibition party and that prohibition meant the taking away of mens' liberties. And the platform of the Dockery party, of that year, pledged that party to repeal the prohibition law and to oppose the enactment of similar laws in the future.

Dr. Tyre York, who swam over from the Democratic party to the Republican party (in 1881) on a whiskey barrel and who was elected to Congress by the distillery and whiskey men in 1882, over a prohibitionist —was, in 1884, nominated by the Anti-Prohibition-Liberal-Republican party for Governor, simply because he was supposed to be the strongest man in the State with the whiskey element. In that campaign, also, it was claimed by York's friends that his party was the anti-prohibition party—still "solid against prohibition" and that the Democratic party was the prohibition party.

With the facts before us, we cannot believe that Capt. Tolar is aught else than a true Democrat; his communications to the OBSERVER of very recent dates all prove this, but in his zeal for the cause of Prohibition he has forgotten. As a Knight of Labor he should be more than ever a Democrat, for he has for the past four years lived under Democratic government; he has felt its effects; he knows that it is now laboring to reduce the taxes which bear so heavily upon the laboring man; that the administration of Cleveland has been an economic one, and that the platforms of the two parties are far apart; that the Republicans declare for *free whiskey—not prohibition*, and that his course will only help to place the Republicans in power, and nowise help the cause of Prohibition. We hope Capt. Tolar, for his own sake, will reason the matter carefully and stand, where he has always stood, in the ranks of the party *that he ought to love.*

COTTON.—There is little cotton coming to market, not near so much as had been received up to this date last year. We have examined a good deal of what has been brought in the seed, it was, nearly all of it, seriously effected by the continued rains, smells of milldew, besides the bolls are small, had not fully matured when opened, and the fibre is short. Some of it has been ginned and looks clean, but we doubt if the quality of any of the storm cotton will be good. There is a great difference of opinion as to the amount of damage, some putting it at one half, others at less. The cotton crop of the United States, before the rains injured the crop in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, was estimated at 7,017.77 bales, the largest on record. Now the estimate will be reduced fully a fourth, if not more. We hope that the price will be so increased that the planter's loss may not fall so heavily upon them.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. F. N. Strudwick, Democratic candidate for Elector for the State at Large, and Hon. W. H. Kitchen will speak at Jonesboro, on Oct. 4th; Hope Mills Saturday, Oct. 6th, and Laurel Hill, Richmond, Oct. 8th.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, Democratic candidate for Elector for the State at Large, and the Hon. G. W. Sanderlin Democratic candidate for State Auditor, will address the citizens of the following places: Tuesday, Oct. 9th, Little River Academy; Wednesday, Oct. 10th, Geddie's Gin; Thursday, Oct. 11th, Blue's Sand Hill.

There is a treat in store for the people, Mr. Strudwick is a fine speaker. As to Col. A. M. Waddell, he is known and appreciated throughout this region, and his coming will draw an immense crowd, but when he comes accompanied by Mr. Sanderlin, one of the most pleasant speakers in the State, then surely the people will leave all to hear them, and will say, we are fortunate,

SPEAKING.

The Democratic Candidates for the several County Offices will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Rhodes' Mill, Black River, Thursday, October 18th, 1888.
Kingsbury, Carver's Creek, Friday, October 19th.
McKay's Store, Carver's Creek, Saturday, October 20th.
Manchester, Seventy-First, Monday, October 22nd.
Smith's Shop, Little River, Tuesday, October 23rd.
Cabin Branch, Quewhiffle, Wednesday, October 24th.
Ray's, Seventy-First, Thursday, October 25th.
Butler's Shop, Gray's Creek, Friday, October 26th.
Hope Mills, Rockfish, Saturday, October 27th.
Williams' Mill, Flea Hill, Monday, October 28th.
Blue's Sand Hills, Cedar Creek, Tuesday, October 30th.
Bullard's Mill, Beaver Dam, Wednesday, October 31st.
Cedar Creek, Cedar Creek, Thursday, November 1st.
Other Democratic Speakers will be present and take part in the canvass.
By order of the Executive Committee.
E. S. HUSKE, Chairman.

AID FOR JACKSONVILLE.—Messrs. Jas. M. Lamb, A. E. Rankin, W. C. McDuffie, Jr., and J. W. Atkinson have been appointed a committee by the Y. M. C. A., to co-operate with the Committees from the several churches to solicit aid for the sufferers from yellow fever at Jacksonville. We trust that their efforts may be crowned with success.

On Monday night about ten o'clock, Mr. Jas. Dodd, the watchman, noticing that the light in Mr. Walter Watson's hardware store, had been extinguished, he set to work to examine, when he found the window and back door open, the thief escaped, being discovered too soon even to take anything.

FAYETTEVILLE FOX CLUBS.—The club has had several fine runs, and tailed several foxes, from the number of horsemen that rode through the streets on Friday night last, it must number nearly all the young men in town.

The weather for the past week has been delightful, the days have been bright and balmy. The woods are now filled with beautiful bright flowers and variegated leaves, giving every evidence that the autumnal season is here.

Our receipts of cotton up to this date have not been but little over three hundred bales, up to this date last year they were nearly two thousand.

The gallant Stedman has made his appointments for public speaking from the first of October, till the day of election. We regret that he cannot speak here.

Who is the boss—20,000 white republicans rule with an iron rod 105,000 colored people. Is this slavery, or freedom.

The cool wave of Sunday night has made a fire a very comfortable thing to have.

Personals.

Capt. J. M. Walker returned from Hickory on Monday.

Mrs. A. Moore, with her children, returned Saturday night.

Mr. Frank Thornton is now North purchasing his fall and winter stock.

Miss Collier, the accommodating telegraph operator, returned this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Bryan were on a visit to their daughter Mrs. J. B. Broadfoot last week.

Postmaster J. B. Smith returned home Saturday, having escorted his wife on her trip to Balsam, as far as Hickory.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pemberton, Jr., were in town this week. They have rented their residence here to Capt. J. M. Walker.

Mr. J. W. Fry, Superintendent of the C. F. & Y. V. R'y, who had been to Bennettsville left on Saturday for Greensboro.

D. M. McDonald has returned from New York, where he has been to lay in a fresh stock of goods for his new store on Gillespie street.

Col. Julius A. Gray, President of the C. F. & Y. V. R'y, accompanied by his son, spent last Friday in town, attending to the business of the Company.

Mr. C. B. Aycock spent Sunday in Fayetteville. He left Monday to fill his appointment at Wades. He was accompaned by Mr. T. H. Sutton.

Mr. J. K. Kyle accompanied by her daughter, Miss Janie B. Kyle, left last Friday, to spend some time Mrs. J. A. Pemberton, Jr., at Mt. Airy.

Mr. Stephen G. Worth and family who have been here on a visit to their relatives, left on Monday for Sampson. Mr. Worth is now in the fish commission.

Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., returned last week from Buffalo. He returns much improved in health, and strong enough to preach in St. John's on Sunday.

We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. C. B. Barbee on our streets Tuesday. Mr. Barbee is a son of Mr. C. C. Barbee, of Raleigh, and grandson of old Mrs. Barclay, who many of our people remember with pleasure.

Mrs. A. J. O'Hanlon, who has been suffering for some time with cataract of her eyes, which has caused almost total blindness, left on Monday, accompanied by her children, Eddie and Miss Maggie, for Baltimore, for treatment.

Mr. I. A. Murchinson was in town on Friday. He made a most capital speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club. Mr. Murchison is now engaged in the practice of law in the growing town of Dunn.

Mr. Carlisle says that Cleveland is stronger than he ever was, and his re-election is certain.

A vote for Walker, the third party man, is voting against the white man's party.

A vote for Walker is one in favor of Dockery.

Unless farmers are willing from partisian or other prejudiced motives to vote that heavy and unjust burdens shall be imposed on them, Harrison and Dockery should not get a vote from a solitary one of tnem. On such a question the agricultural classes, more than half of the sixty millions of Americans, should be a unit. All over this country, in every township and every precinct, should be formed farmers' political clubs to wage an aggressive warfare for disenthrallment from the slavery into which they have been thrown by the combines, trusts and monopolies made possible and fostered by the unjust an iniquitous system of protection called tariff, and which will be perpetuated unless it is repealed. The fight is now on, and it is to be one to the death. On one side is oppression, the worst of slavery, man at the mercy of capital; on the other, freedom, liberty to enjoy the fruits of labor without rack rent to enrich a few.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

A smart Georgia girl recently sent the New York *Weekly Star* enough subscriptions to net her $100 in commissions, all within three weeks and without leaving home or incurring a penny of expense. And yet they say that the avenues of profitable employment are closed to our women!

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at Sedberry's Drug Store.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C

Some Startling Facts.

The official returns from Boards of Health show that nearly three-fourths of all deaths are from Consumption, when we think over this fact it is really awful, though every case started with a simple cough or cold, realize how important it is to check this terrible malady which can be done by using Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 Cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

His Body Terribly Mangled.

A shocking accident occurred at the Union Knitting Mills, whereby Isaac Cox was horribly mutilated. Red Flag Oil the Famous Pain Cure was quickly applied and recovery soon followed, you can try this great remedy for 25 cents.

If you want to drive away Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Poor Appetite and all evils arising from a disordered Liver use Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator. Trial bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the glasses you adjusted to my eyes some time ago, and find them to be unsurpassed in clearness and brilliancy. In fact they are the best glasses I have ever used.
W. D. BLOXHAM,
Ex-Governor of Florida.
All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

MARRIED.

BYRD—BOBBITT—In Winston, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gay, REV. C. W. BYRD, of N. C. Conference, and MISS HATTIE BOBBITT, daughter of Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, D. D., of Salisbury.

DIED

GIBSON.—On the 25th inst., near Fayetteville, MRS. REBECCA R. GIBSON, wife of Green S. Gibson, Esq., in the 62nd year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the family residence on Haymount this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, that desirable House and Lot on Rowan Street, at present owned and occupied by J. R. Lee. The lot has 135 feet front on Rowan street. 285 feet back, and contains about one acre, more or less. This property is considered the most desirable on Rowan street. It is splendidly located and has on the premises a good well of water, a fine garden spot and all necessary outhouses. The dwelling and other buildings are in good repair.

Also, one lot adjoining, fronting on Grace street, containing one third of an acre, on which are stables, cow houses, etc.

This sale is to satisfy a mortgage on the above described property made by J. R. Lee and wife to E. J. Lilly, and recorded in Book M, No. 3, page 174, in the Register's office in Cumberland county.

Possession given at once. Persons desiring to see the property, can call on J. R. Lee.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest from day of sale.

E. J. LILLY, Mortgagee.
CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
Sept 27, 1888 ts

North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West, vs. A. K. McDiarmid and wife M. K. McDiarmid, R. M. West, R Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor.

Application for instruction as to distribution of funds.

Notice to appear and answer or demur.

To R. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor. Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, N. C., on the 10th Monday after the first Monday in September (to wit: November 12th, 1888) and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court within the first three days of said term.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said complaint within that term the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint and the cost of this action to be taxed by the Clerk. C. G. CAIN, Clerk
Superior Court.

H. McD ROBINSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Sept 26, 1888 6w

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	00@1.10
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides.	10	Green,	3½
Shoulders.	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	11	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	13
BAGGING,	11½@13	Western,	11@0
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@30
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Jowls,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	50@75
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—o	1.00
EGGS,	15@17½	SALT,	1 00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	9
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	10
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	70@	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,		Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

Good Middling	9¾
Middling	9¾
Strict Low Middling	9¼
Low Middling	9¼
Strict Good Ordinary	8¾
Good Ordinary	8¾
Ordinary	8¼

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 37 cents Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 50 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 26. 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9¾ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 39 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 67½ cents per bbl. for strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Unless sooner disposed of at private sale, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House on Saturday, September 29th, at 11 A. M.,

ONE BAY HORSE.
ONE PHAETON.
ONE SET BUGGY HARNESS.
ONE CART (Welsh's make.)
ONE SET CART HARNESS.

Any information that may be desired as to age, qualities, &c., of this horse can be obtained from Dr. J. W. McNeill, who owned him for some time, and from whom I bought him. Terms of sale cash. For prices of above enquire of CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
or W. L. HAWLEY. sept 27 1t

WANTED,

About 100,000 GOOD SHINGLES.

Apply to
H. W. LILLY, Treas.
B. C. & B. Mills.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 27, 1888. 2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Sept. 15, '88.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WRIGHT HUSKE.
A. S. HUSKE.
W. W. HUSKE.
B. R. HUSKE.

B. R. HUSKE having bought the interest of A. S. Huske & Co., in the firm of "Huske's Hardware House," the undersigned will continue the business under the old name.

Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same. B. R. HUSKE.
sept 27 tf W. W. HUSKE.

CALL

AND HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT

J. H. WINBURN'S,

PHOTOGRAPHIST,

PERSON STREET,

OVER A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Sept 27, 1888 tf

Patronise Home.

I have constantly on hand and intend to keep a full supply of

North Carolina Made Shoes,

on which I place no tariff. They are better and cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
Sept 27, 1888 tf

Read this Proposition.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER offers to all subscribers who are in arrears on subscription who will pay all due us and one year in advance, and to all new subscribers who will pay one year's subscription in advance, we will make a present of one year's subscription to

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

a large 16-page monthly magazine, handsomely illustrated, neatly printed, folded, pasted and trimmed. It is published at Fort Wayne, Ind., and has for its object the betterment of the condition of the Farmer, the Gardner, the Horse-breeder, the Dairyman, the Shepherd, the Poultryman, and their households, no matter where they live, whether in the east, west, north or south. It is a paper of national circulation, going into every state and territory as well as in all the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. This is the opportunity of a lifetime.

The regular subscription price of THE AMERICAN FARMER is $1.00 per year, but both papers will be sent for the price of one. Call at this office and see sample copies of this popular agricultural paper and you will be sure to take advantage of this magnificent offer.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK

—FOR THE—

Advertisement

—NEXT WEEK OF THE—

Fayetteville

Racket Store

—ON—

PERSON STREET,

—TWO DOORS BELOW—

Sedberry's Drug Store.

Sept. 27, 1888.

HORSES.

We have just received two car loads (50) TEXAS HORSES. These horses are well broken to saddle and harness. Call and get your choice at the stables of
W. D. GASTER.
Sept 27, 1888. 2t

NOTICE.

We are offering a ½ of a cent per pound over the market for all good cotton covered with "Lake George" heavy sheeting in place of jute bagging. H. W. LILLY, Treas'r
B. C. and B. Mills.
Sept. 20, 1888. 3t.

Sale of Valuable Land.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Beaufort, N. C., I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, about SIX HUNDRED ACRES of LAND and SEVEN HUNDRED and SEVENTY SIX (776) town lots, belonging to the Carolina City Company. This property is situated on both sides of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, about three miles west of Morehead City. It is well adapted for truck farming and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.
JNO. D. DAVIS,
Receiver of Carolina City Company.
Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 15, 1888. 4w

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

which has been so successful in curing that dreaded disease, RHEUMATISM. It has been used by HUNDREDS who give voluntary testimonials attesting its efficacy. If suffering secure a bottle.

Our stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

is at all times complete and well assorted.

Our prompt personal attention is given to all business.

We tender thanks for the liberal patronage extended in the past, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

PRIOR & COOK,
Successors to Pemberton & Prior,
KYLE'S CORNER,
Fayetteville, - - N. C.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

BELTING! BELTING!!

Lace Leather!

I have a full stock of

BELTING,

Lacing, Belt Hooks, &c.

Call and examine my stock and get prices. I guarantee to sell as good an article and as low as any house in town.
CHAS. HAIGH.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

HORNER'S SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Military Academy.

THE Fall Session of 1888 will begin the 6th of AUGUST and continue twenty weeks, closing the 21st of December. The Spring Term of 1889 will open the 14th of January. Catalogues setting forth Terms, &c., furnished on application to
J. H. HORNER, Oxford, N. C.
Sept 20, 1888 1mpd

THE STAR.

A GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The STAR is the only New York newspaper possessing the fullest confidence of the National Administration and the Democracy of New York, the political battle ground of the Republic.

Fearless, aggressive—a Democrat of the fighting kind, and in all respects a most complete and trustworthy newspaper.

The WEEKLY STAR is the best family newspaper published. The farmer, the mechanic, the man too busy to read a daily paper, will get more for his dollar invested in the WEEKLY STAR than from any other paper published. During the campaign it will give all the political news worth knowing from all the States

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS, POSTAGE FREE:

Every day 1 year (including Sunday.)	$7 00
Daily, without Sunday, 1 year	6 00
Every day, 6 months	3 50
Daily, without Sunday, 6 months	3 00
Sunday Edition, 1 year	1 50
WEEKLY STAR, 1 year	1 00

A free subscription to the WEEKLY STAR to the sender of a club of ten.

To Democratic Clubs—Star Electors become Democratic voters. No Campaign document can compare with it.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFERS.—The WEEKLY STAR, until after the election, 25 cents for single subscription; 20 cents each subscription in clubs of thirty.

The STAR *every day*, until after election, $1.75 each subscription; in clubs of ten, $1.50 each subscription.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

Address, THE STAR,
Broadway and Park Place, New York.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Grover, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to
may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

stands adjourned to meet at Ellerby Springs Church, Richmond County, N. C., October 10th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.
J. P. McPHERSON,
2t Stated Clerk.

ONE OF THESE DAYS.

One of these days it will all be over,
Sorrow and laughter and loss and gain,
Meetings and partings of friend and lover,
Joy that was ever so edged with pain.
One of these days will our hands be folded,
One of these days will the work be done,
Finished the pattern our lives have moulded,
Ended our labor beneath the sun.

One of these days will the heart-ache leave us,
One of these days will the burden drop;
Never again shall a hope deceive us,
Never again will our progress stop.
Freed from the blight of the vain endeavor,
Winged with the health of immortal life,
One of these days we shall quit forever
All that is vexing in earthly strife.

One of these days we shall know the reason,
Haply, of much that perplexes now;
One of these days, in the Lord's good season,
Light of His peace shall adorn the brow.
Blessed, though out of tribulation
Lifted to dwell in His sun bright smile,
Happy to share in the great salvation,
Well may we tarry a little while.

AGRICULTURAL.

Building a Silo.

[Prof. H. E. Alvord, in Farm and Home.]

The silo may be a new building, an annex, an old cellar, or a hay "bay" refitted. The location should be such as to prevent unnecessary expense in construction and economize labor in filling it and in removing the contents.

As a rule, these conditions are best secured by placing the silo within, or adjacent to a hill-side barn. Thorough drainage is essential and the general requirements for a good ice-house apply very well to a silo. It may, therefore, be wholly underground, or wholly above the ground level. It is preferable to have the silo, partly under ground to secure and maintain fairly an even temperature at all seasons. For materials, stone, brick, concrete, wood and paper may be used, and a simple trench or hole in the ground will serve the same purpose.

Excavations in an impervious soil, or a well-drained gravel bed, which may or may not be lined with boards, to prevent caving or insure cleanliness, make good silos. Such were the first made in this country by Mr Morriss—the first, if I am not mistaken, in this state and this valley. I know such trenches in Illinois, simply dug in the open field, through a tenacious soil and a hard-pan sub-soil, to a stratum of gravel below—filled with uncut corn, grown in the field and covered with the earth thrown out of the pit, which have made good ensilage and proved unquestionably profitable, for several years. Yet I believe a substantial masonry silo is the true economy in the end. It should be water-tight, and preferably, but not necessarily air tight and frost-proof. Oval or rectangular is the best shape; rounded or concave. The walls should be smooth and vertical, although some prefer them to flare or slope a little from the bottom toward the top. Make the silo small and deep, rather than large and the depth considerably greater than the length, width or diameter.

Several small silos are greatly to be preferred to one large one. They may, of course, be built adjoining, and if desired, communicating by doors at the bottom of the partitions. But the silo should not be too small in surface. While I have preserved ensilage pretty well in boxes and barrels, with and without pressure, well housed, and exposed to all temperatures of the year, I am convinced that, for best results, a silo should not be less than ten feet in its least dimensions, and I prefer twelve feet, or even fifteen feet; still a good rule is to have the silo so suited in size to the quantity of ensilage to be used from it, that at least three inches in depth over its entire surface shall be removed daily, or every other day at any rate, while the pit is open.

Although more labor is involved in the method, unless hoisting apparatus is provided, the best plan seems to be to have no opening in the bottom or walls, and to remove all the ensilage by lifting it out. Side doors will often be found convenient, however, any may be used, although a certain cause of more or less loss of material; if used make the doors as small as possible and take every precaution for their being made air-tight.

If circumstances make the use of a door advisable, and thus empty the silo from the bottom, let the silo be built deep and narrow, but long, with the door at the end, instead of deep, narrow and short, where the ensilage is removed from the top. The idea is to have the least possible surface of the packed ensilage exposed to the air, while the silo is open and its contents being daily removed. A curb, apron or upward turning extension of the walls should be made, equal to one-third of the depth of the permanent structure, to allow for the settling, and this may be of wood in all cases.

Feeding Milk Cows.

Will some of the readers of the *Cultivator* give me some information about feeding milk cows? What is best to feed them on when failing in milk? I have started a dairy business with cows raised in upper Georgia and South Carolina, and running them without calves for nine months, they are now failing. I fed first four months on bran alone. I found they fell back. Since then I have been mixing and changing; sometimes bran and then corn meal, ground feed corn and oats. I have a pasture but it is rather hard; and all my changes seem to do no good. I salt regular; may be too much salt. My cows go too much to fat and not to milk. If any one will give some dots about feeding milk cows, I will be thankful.—*N. G., Starke, Fla.*

ANSWER.—Cows ought to be abundantly supplied with "roughness" in the shape of good grazing, nutritious hay or green forage, as much as they will eat. Corn meal or corn in any form is not a good milk-producer, but goes to making fat. Wheat bran is good for milk.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Care of Harness.

[Courier-Journal.]

Much money is wasted annually for want of care of harness. It is so easy to hang them up in the stable, where the fumes of ammonia and dust from the horses readily reach them, that few carry them to a separate and clean room. Oiling should be done about twice each year. Take apart, soak well in warm water, scrape with a brush, and leave until dry on the outside, but yet soft and pliable. Rub in thoroughly a heavy coat of genuine neatsfoot oil, with a little beeswax and glycerine melted in it, and enough lampblack to color it. Let it dry in a cool, shady place until the oil is all soaked in. Three days are better than one. Then rub off with a rag or sponge dampened with thick castile soapsuds. Never oil without having the harness damp, and never hang in the sun or by the stove to soak the oil in.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

JUDGES.

Names	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe.
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson.
Walter Clark,	4	Wake.
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Shipp,	11	Mecklenburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves. FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—†Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th, April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th, Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery. FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, ‡Dec. 3rd.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp. FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th, †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, †April 23rd, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept 10th, Oct. 15th.
Harnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnston—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon. FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd. FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, October 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct. 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips. FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, Sep. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor. FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—‡Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov, 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd.
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanly—April 9th, Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark. FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23d, Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 10th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer. FALL—Judge Clark

Henderson—Feb 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th, Sept 3rd.
Ashe—March 26th, May 28th, Aug 20th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug 27th.
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept 10th.
Yancey—April 30th, Sept 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct 8th.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Boykin. FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan 16th July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb 13th, †Feb 20th, *Sept 17th, †Sept 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 27th, †Aug 27th.
Gaston—March 19th, Oct 8th.
Lincoln—April 2nd, Oct 1st.
Cleveland—April 9th, Aug 6th, Oct 22nd.
Rutherford—April 23rd, Oct 29th.
Polk—May 7th, Nov 19th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge MacRae. FALL—Judge Boykin.

Madison—Feb 27th, July 30th, †Nov 19th.
Buncombe—March 12th, June 18th, Aug 13th. Dec 3rd.
Transylvania—April 2nd, Sept 3rd.
Haywood—April 9th, Sept 10th.
Jackson—April 23rd, Sept 24th.
Macon—May 7th, Oct 1st.
Clay—May 14th, Oct 8th.
Cherokee—May 21st, Oct 15th.
Graham—June 4th, Oct 29th.
Swain—June 11th, Nov 5th,

*For criminal cases.
†For civil cases alone.
‡For civil cases alone except jail cases.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC. Celery and Coca, the grandest ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERATIVE. It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE. Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC. In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.
ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.
The other Departments will be conducted as usual.
☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

D. T. WILSON, A. B., (University of North Carolina) Principal.

TERM begins AUGUST 6th, and closes December 21st, 1888.
For further information address the Principal at Little River Academy, N. C.
July 26, 1888. 2m

"H.H.H."

BELTING.

LEATHER and RUBBER.

We have after much investigation made a large purchase of

BELTING.

and shall be glad to correspond with all mill men in want. We did not purchase the commonest belting, but a quality we can

Guarantee Every Foot Of.

We hope to make customers by selling a better class of goods than are usually sold, and give close prices and guarantee them and quality.

Lace Leather, Packing, &c

We have given our personal attention to the selection of a fine lot of

SHOE FINDINGS, &c.

FRENCH and AMERICAN CALF SKINS.
KIP SKINS.
HEMLOCK and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, &c.

SHINGLES.

Our sales on shingles are large.
We have a new proposition for the makers.
Call and see us.

Huske's Hardware House

OR

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

Sept. 13, 1888. tf

1888 Cotton Season 1888

GIN NOTICE,

"Nobody Rides before de Capen."

As our facilities for ginning cotton fully justify us in doing so, we have concluded to reduce the price of ginning to 1-25th instead of 1-20th as formerly.
With ample water power, first-class machinery and convenient location, we are satisfied that we can make it to the mutual advantage of both the farmers and ourselves to make this reduction, trusting to the *increased* amount of work to cover the difference in price.
As always heretofore we return ALL the seed or buy them as parties may choose. Cotton put up in any style wanted and material furnished at the lowest cash price.
Now, gentlemen, we are trying to help you and you must help us to do so.
It costs us just as much to keep a set of hands around on half our capacity as to keep them steady at work, and we are willing that you should have the advantage of their labor at our expense.
Highest cash price paid for seed cotton.
Satisfaction guaranteed to all.
Very respectfully,

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
aug 30 tf Merchant Mills.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

CASH STORE.

The time is approaching when

FALL GOODS

commence to sell, and to those who believe in supplying their wants as the season makes it necessary, I want to suggest that if you are a

Cash Buyer,

and want all of the benefits to be derived from

Buying Goods for Cash,

you should not fail to see and know what we have in the line of

BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
&c. &c.

I sell goods without the cost of

Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,

and make it an object for people who can buy in that way, to buy of me, not an object on some few items, but every single item that goes to make up my immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

I have added one-half to my store capacity, and a good deal more to the amount of my business, and having just returned from the northern markets am better prepared than ever to supply the wants of my customers.

K. LEWALD.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE. 196

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - - 1774

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 30 tf

CANE MILLS and EVAPORATORS.

We have in stock fifteen (two and three roller)

CANE MILLS.

One Power Mill; Five Patent Self Skimming Evaporators; Five Cook's and Five Chattanooga Evaporators; Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron—all sizes for making Evaporators.
Also Patent Furnaces on Rockers and Legs; Skimmers, Funnels, &c.
See our Special Cash Premium for best Syrup (home-made) exhibited at the next Cumberland County Fair.

COOKING STOVES

of all kinds and sizes, together with the Patent Gauze Door Cook Stove; Chimney Flues; Drive Well Pumps; Brass and Iron Steam Fittings; Iron Pipe, all sizes, and cut to any length.

Tin Roofing and Guttering

PROMPTLY DONE.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
july 5 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.
oct 13 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.
I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.
apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

Air Ground Bone.

Carefully Selected Animal Bone, air ground, into a perfect powder by Cyclone Mill. The Finest and Best Bone ever made. Invaluable for Flowers, Vines, Fruit Trees and Lawns. A Poultry Food and Corrective for Cattle.
Five pound package for half a dollar.
Ten pound package for one dollar.
Delivered anywhere in North Carolina.
Send orders and money to

COLIN M. HAWKINS & CO.,
july 5 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings, Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill, 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,
july 26, 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

W. R. WICKER,

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,
CAPT. J. C. SMITH,
will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on **Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock**
Returning, will leave Wilmington at
2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.
☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1890. tf

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 12 tf

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.
Trade Mark
may 3 PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
jan 12 1y

Cotton Gins and Presses.

Parties wishing to supply themselves with the best make of

Cotton Gins and Presses,

can be supplied by writing to
JAMES S. EVANS,
aug 9 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

New Novels

—AT—

Pemberton's Bookstore.

QUICK OR THE DEAD and HEROD and MARIAMNE (her latest), by Amelie Rives.

THE HON. MRS. VEREKA (by The Duchess.)

CRUCIFY HER, by Ramsey Morris.

GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW, and many other late Novels.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEBULE NO. 4.

Taking effect 3.45 A. M., Monday, September 24, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:45 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	2:25 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Bermanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.*	Fight. & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	3:45 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	7:10 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p. m.	12:00 noon
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:45 p. m.	2:30 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....8:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:30 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.
Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Factory Branch Trains run daily except Sundays.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule,

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 05 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 17 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 50 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	3 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*4 16 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 19 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 40 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 50 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	6 05 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.	12 05 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	10 35 "	1 24 "
Leave Warsaw	10 50 "	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	11 40 "	2 25 A. M.
Leave Fayetteville	*8 00 A. M.	.....
Arrive Selma	10 23 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 42 P. M.	3 02 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 20 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 "	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 50 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 40 P. M.	4 30 A. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.